

WITHIN OUR BORDERS

VOL. 1

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No. 3

Comprehensive Report Shows—

Veterans Aided By Alberta Commission

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Toronto Scene

Alberta Display

Almost 3,000,000 persons will be told about Alberta's natural riches through a display at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to September 11.

A co-operative effort of the Publicity Branch and the Department of Public Works, the display will be located in the Toronto fair's Provincial Building. The display consists of a central illustrated and illuminated section with a sound system, and a background of natural finish Alberta plywood. On the plywood background will be hand-colored photographic reproductions of advertisements used to publicize Alberta's natural resources.

Albertans in Toronto at the time of the fair are invited to visit the display. * * *

Assistance Extended Into Farm Settlement, Housing, Job Security, General Welfare and to Dependents

The Alberta Government in 1944 set up a Veterans' Advisory Commission to supplement federal efforts to aid in the rehabilitation of men from Alberta who served in the Canadian Armed Forces.

An Advisory Commission to deal solely with veterans' affairs was authorized by Order in Council, the commission consisting of two members; one a veteran of both wars and one a veteran of the First Great War. Lt.-Col. E. Brown, M.M., E.D., is chairman and Maj. W. A. R. Rees is a member.

This commission reports much of public interest:

Although The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act passed by the Federal Government was not binding upon the Provincial Government, the Alberta Government passed enabling legislation by which the fullest benefits of the Act were accorded Government employees who enlisted for active service.

Since demobilization, 458 employees, male and female, who enlisted in the three services have been reinstated in the Government service with all the salary and promotion boosts they would have enjoyed had they remained in the Civil Service.

Naturally, with so many Civil Servants in the service it was apparent that some adjustments would have to be made through departmental reorganization during the five-year period. In order that any apparent discrimination could be properly aired, a special committee was set up to consider and adjust any deviation from the Government's accepted policy of reinstatement into civil employment.

Only six cases were brought before this committee and all were adjusted to the satisfaction of the veterans concerned.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

Fulllest veterans' preference is accorded in all departments of the Government and associated services to persons who served in any branch of the service. Clauses are inserted in all Government contracts that this preference must be given on all work undertaken for the Alberta Government.

The instructions issued by Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier of Alberta, were specific and the following directive was issued to those concerned:

"The Executive Council has definitely decided that the policy of

(Continued on Page 3)

Services Offered

Assist Apiarists

From the day when hives were simply cylinders of baked mud or cone-shaped rings of straw to the compact wooden units of today the beekeeping industry has advanced a long way. Nowhere has its advance been more rapid than in Alberta.

Commencing with a few hives in the 1890's the industry now is represented by 77,000 hives containing 3,000,000,000 bees. The early hives fulfilled the needs of their owners; today, the hives of the Province play a major part in supplying the honey requirements of the Dominion.

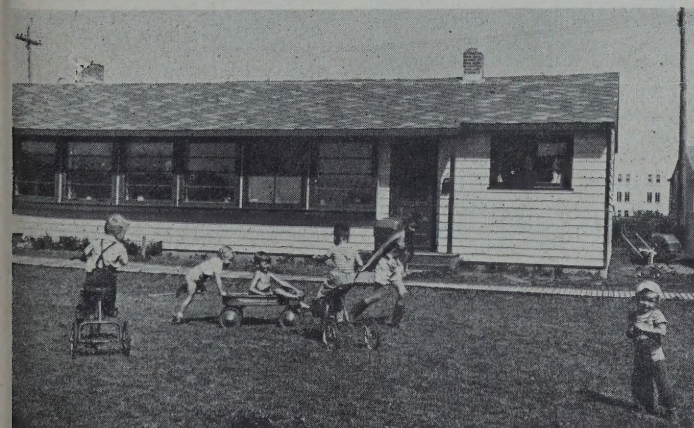
The most rapid expansion of the industry occurred after 1940 when the chief region of honey production shifted from the irrigated areas in the southern part of the Province to the central and northern sections where necessity of rejuvenating the soil has made clover and alsike growing popular. The Apiculture Branch of the Department of Agriculture has done much toward this expansion.

VARIETY OF SERVICES

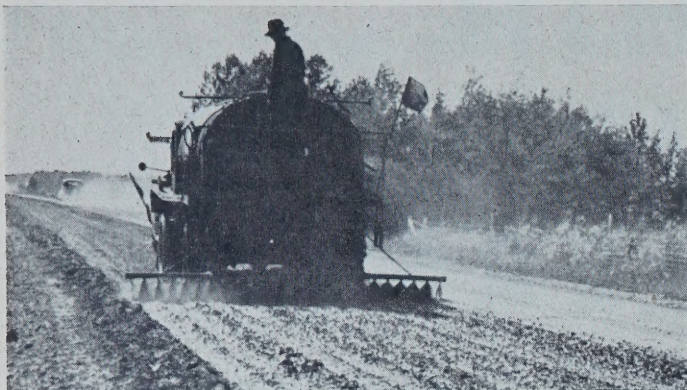
The branch, headed by W. G. le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist, offers a variety of services to the operators of bee colonies. These range from research, to grading and extension work.

Through its inspection service the branch in 1947 examined 7,250 hives in all parts of the Province. Ap-

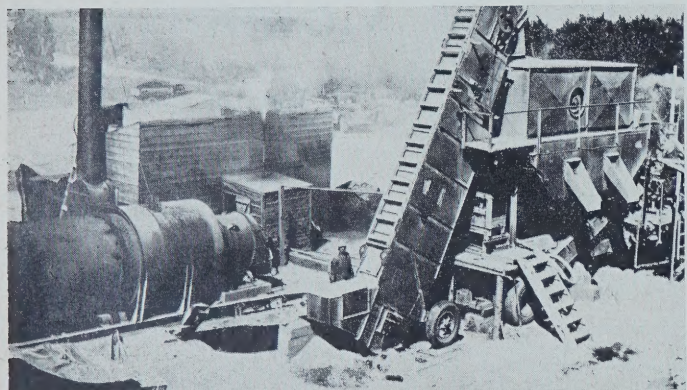
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Happy youngsters shown in the left hand photo are playing on the lawn of the Arthur Schwartz home at 10824 - 77th Avenue. Neatly painted and well lighted, the home of this veteran and former prisoner-of-war is a far cry from the army quarters for which it was originally constructed. Containing kitchen, bed, bath, living and utility rooms, this typical Dawson Creek hut rents for \$24 per month. This includes water, gas and stove rental charges. Photo at the right shows the two-man Veterans' Welfare Commission preparing data for one of the many cases handled by the office in the Administration Building. On the left is Maj. W. A. R. Rees, member; beside him is Lt.-Col. E. Brown, M.M., E.D., chairman of the commission.



Asphalt oil is sprayed on sub-base . . .



Where hot mix is prepared . . .



Hot plant mix is spread on sub-base . . .



Highway ready for final coat . . .

"Black Top" Highways

Here's How It's Done—It's a Job for Experts! *

Dad used a horse and buggy, and was content to take his time jogging around to the neighbors or into town and back. With my son—it's different. He wants to go places in a hurry.

Times change. Modes of transportation are improved and road-building techniques have had to keep abreast.

Have you wondered how the commonly-called "black top" hard-surfaced highway is made? It's a job for experts only. It takes a lot of engineering skill and experience, a great deal of work, and incredible amounts of costly materials. Present-day traffic demands all of these.

At the end of March, 1948, there were 79,956 miles of roads of all types in Alberta. This includes 10,854 miles of highways, district and local roads which have been gravelled, and 645 miles of asphalt-surfaced highways. The figures are larger now, for men and machines are grading, gravelling and surfacing more miles every day.

SURVEY FIRST STEP

When a new stretch of highway is to be built, the first step, of course, is the survey. Engineers look over the land and collect essential data in regard to drainage areas, types of soil, hills and elevations, curves, and so forth. All this doesn't mean much to the layman, but it enables engineers to design the road, just as if they were going to build a house.

Then comes grading. Great bulldozers, earth movers and elevators roar back and forth, removing any material unsuitable for the grade and bringing in selected earth of proven stability. This is of utmost importance, because the life of the highway depends largely upon the materials going into the grade. Black dirt, for example, makes an excellent garden, but in highway construction . . . No! And so the roadbed is built from the ground up, always of materials selected with care.

Through this stage the grade is compacted with water, "sheepsfoot" packers and rollers. Culverts are placed to carry water from drainage areas or, if required, bridges are put in and guard posts are driven into position. Here, too, the final pattern of the highway is determined. It must be 30 to 32 feet wide, with a ditch at least 12 feet in width on each side. Its outer edge must be built up on the curves, and there must be a clear view of at least 800 feet ahead of any given point on the highway.

When the grade is prepared to these specifications, a layer of crushed gravel is spread over it at the rate of 800 cubic yards to the mile. Now we are ready for what is called the sub-base.

GRAVEL LAYERS APPLIED

The gangs come back again, roughing the surface with scarifiers . . . mammoth machines with rake-like teeth . . . compacting it again with water, packers, blades and rollers, after which more gravel is applied.

This time a layer about six inches thick of pit-run gravel is spread over the surface of the grade, and when it is properly compacted as before, another layer, this time of crushed gravel, is spread to a depth of three inches. Bladed out to a true cross-section, i.e., having a proper crown, it is stabilized with asphalt oil sprayed on with a distributor.

Now we're coming to the surface. Within trucking distance of the high-

way, there is placed a large plant where the surfacing material is mixed. At this plant, gravel aggregate crushed to certain sizes is dried and then mixed with hot asphaltic oil, each particle being thoroughly coated. The gravel aggregate, now jet black in color and still hot, is loaded into trucks and hauled away to the finishing plant.

ASPHALT SPREAD

The finishing machine is a story in itself. Moving slowly along the highway, it absorbs the hot plant mix material from the upraised box of the truck which it nudges along ahead of it. At the back it spreads the hot plant mix over the surface of the sub-grade, leaving a smooth, firmly packed layer 2 inches thick to a width of 11 feet on one side of the highway.

The finishing machine is followed up by a modern version of the steam roller, which rolls back and forth, putting the final pressure on the mixture until it is compact, hard and smooth as the top of a billiard table.

One side completed, the whole process is repeated on the other side.

The highway, at this stage, appears to be the finished product. But there still is work to be done. The "seal-coat" must be applied. This involves another coating of light asphalt oil and the application of a thin layer of quarter-inch gravel chips, thoroughly rolled in. After this, crushed gravel is spread from the edge of the pavement to the shoulder of the grade, the four-inch luminous centre line is painted on, and the highway is finished. * * *

Fire Office

Prepares Early

Active the year 'round in all phases of fire prevention and protection work, the office of the Fire Commissioner for Alberta at present is laying the groundwork for Fire Prevention Week, October 3-9.

To obtain maximum effectiveness the Fire Prevention Week program should be designed to reveal the life and dollar cost of fire, educate the public in causes of fire, show what every person and the community can do to reduce fire loss, and provide incentive and opportunity for action on the part of both. Toward this end the Fire Office is inaugurating a three-fold schedule.

First part of the schedule will be an intensive drive to get local fire prevention officials busy planning for Fire Prevention Week in their respective communities. Second step will be the actual Fire Prevention Week. During that week personnel of the Fire Commissioner's office will conduct inspections and demonstrations, display fire prevention films and deliver radio addresses in all parts of the Province. Final phase of the schedule will be a sound follow-up aimed at maintaining throughout the year public interest in fire prevention and protection work.

The Fire Commissioner's office is well aware of the magnitude of the task it has undertaken. Co-operation of the public with local officials will make the 1948 Fire Prevention Week the most effective yet observed and materially aid the accomplishment of the task. * * *

VETERANS AIDED

(Continued from Page 1)

The Government is to give the fullest reference to returned veterans. Accordingly every Government department and the Civil Service Commissioner's office has been advised that this is the policy the Government desires to be followed. Therefore, in the future the Government's policy is to give preference to veterans in all vacancies occurring in the public service, and to employ other than veterans only when some particular circumstance make it necessary to do so.

2,027 IN SERVICE

That this policy has been adhered to, and the benefits accorded to former members of the armed services, both men and women, is borne out by the fact that to date 543 veterans of the First Great War are in the Government service, 1,484 of the Second Great War or a total of 2,027.

Making use of its priority and granting financial assistance, housing units were made available by the Provincial Government to veterans at a nominal rental. This has proven a boon to many, especially university students, who are taking advantage of training under the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Special mention should be made at this time to the acquiring, through Provincial Government priorities, of the American Base at Dawson Creek and the putting of materials there at the disposal of the City of Edmonton for conversion into suites for veterans, particularly those taking courses at the University of Alberta.

LARGE LOAN

The Provincial Government also made available a \$1,000,000 loan to the City of Edmonton to construct these suites, the cost being amortized over 12 years with certain guarantees by the Provincial Government.

Among the conditions required by the Government was that rentals fixed would be within the salary range of the veterans and, particularly as affecting the University student, it should be all-inclusive and on a year-around basis so that the veteran could properly budget his allowance. It was felt that a high gas bill during the winter months would throw the allowance out of balance.

It was eventually decided that gas for heating and cooking, and water would be included in the rental, and that the tenants would pay for light used with a special rate being allowed.

New modern cooking ranges were installed at an extra cost of \$1.00 per month. Heating units are supplied for the original rental.

The suites are well constructed and insulated with rock-wool, all rooms being quite large and well furnished. Ample linen and clothes cupboards are provided as well as shelves and cupboards in the kitchen which is fitted with modern plumbing fixtures.

Besides the bedrooms there is a large living room, 15 by 10 feet, a fully-modern bathroom with built-in tub, and a utility room. The properties are being landscaped and roads gravelled. All occupants are very well satisfied and only families with children are given preference to these units.

To date 262 suites have been completed, with 119 being occupied by university student veterans and 143 by other veterans.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Augmenting its promise to make land available to veterans in half-section parcels, school and crown lands were surveyed as to soil values, availability of water, etc., for future settlement. In order that a settler will not be hampered with debt in his farm operations, the land is given under the following conditions:

For the first three years of occupancy no payment is made. In each of the succeeding seven years

the tenant pays one-eighth of the crop from the area required to be under cultivation. Thus, at the end of the fifth year the tenant may have 100 acres in crop but need only pay a crop share on the 30 acres which the regulations state must be under cultivation by that time. If the crop does not average five bushels or more to the acre no share is paid and no debt accrues. Money paid as crop share goes for school and municipal taxes.

At the end of five years the land may be purchased for a nominal sum. After the first five years the purchase price of the land will be reduced by one-fifth each year until at the end of 10 years, if certain provisions of domicile, breaking and crop are fulfilled, title is given on the land.

As the Provincial Government was prepared to give the land free to veterans at the end of 10 years, it was thought that those desiring to settle on Provincial lands should be

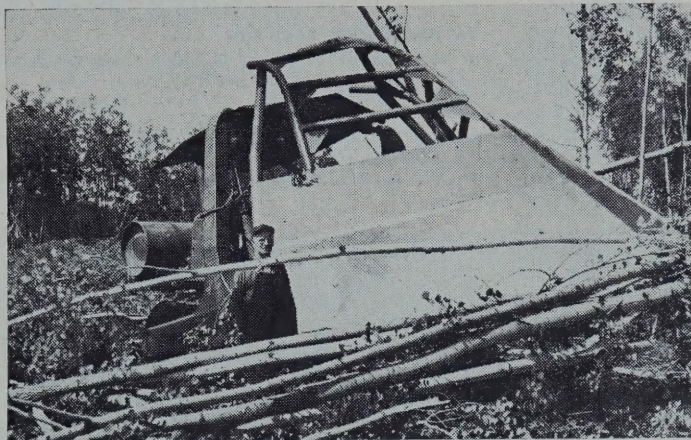
health regulations, amendments were promulgated by Order in Council to The Maternity Hospitalization Act, 1944. By these regulations wives of members of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine who were domiciled in Alberta at the time of enlistment were accorded the residence qualifications of their husbands and entitled to full benefits under the Act.

With over 5,000 wives of veterans back in the Province, these benefits were of assistance to veterans.

BUILDING MATERIAL

In order to alleviate the acute shortage of building materials, the Provincial Government acquired airport and army buildings throughout the Province. Buildings at DeWinton, High River, Claresholm, Shepherd and Suffield were made available and demolition has nearly been completed with many veterans working on the project.

In order to break the bottleneck in plumbing fixtures that was seriously delaying the completion of



Brush cutters shear the land for the breaking plow . . .

accorded the same \$2,320 "cash write-off" available to settlers under The Veterans' Land Act. Alberta was the first Province to make representations to the Federal Government to have this benefit accorded veterans. This is now in effect and to date 1,550 veterans have taken advantage of the scheme.

METIS INCLUDED

Negotiations were also conducted with the Federal Government to have members of the Metis Colonies brought under the Act. Agreements recently were signed, and to date 15 Metis have qualified in the Beaver River Colony in the St. Paul district. Fulllest co-operation is given by Veterans' Land Act officials.

Keen interest has been shown in the breaking scheme in the Wanham and adjacent areas of the Peace River district, and numerous inquiries have been received from all over Canada. To date 35 half-section parcels have been cleared and allotted to veterans. Work is proceeding on another 105 parcels for which 70 veterans' applications have been accepted. Contracts have been let for further land breaking and the work is being carried on this year.

Under this scheme the land is broken and made ready for seeding. The veteran settler pays one-third of the crop for the first seven years, and then may apply for title. He is also eligible for the \$2,320 financial assistance under The Veterans' Land Act, should he qualify.

Delay in putting the scheme into operation was caused by difficulty in obtaining the heavy machinery and equipment required, but work is proceeding with several contractors in the field. Preference is given to veterans in employment in the work necessary to getting the ground in shape.

HEALTH LEGISLATION

In order that wives of veterans may be given full benefits of Provincial

homes under construction, 750 complete units were obtained from the United States by the Provincial Marketing Board. Included were bathtubs, showers, toilets, etc.

These supplies not only speeded up house building but also caused the wholesale trade to loosen up the supplies they had earmarked for their own customers.

The Housing Director also was sent to the United States in an effort to have cement released to overcome the desperate need for that commodity.

Preference was given veterans in acquiring this material at greatly reduced rates, as this is not a profit-making venture on the part of the Government. Over 800 veterans were supplied with this material.

Closest liaison was maintained with all departments of the Provincial Government in the interest of discharged service personnel. The Lands and Mines, Education, Legal, Agricultural, Industries and Labour, Child Welfare, Mothers' Allowances and other departments all co-operated fully on veterans' affairs.

MAINTAIN CONTACT

Close contact is maintained with Federal authorities, Navy, Army and Air Force officials and the Canadian Legion at Ottawa and throughout the Province in the interest of veterans.

The commission found its greatest sphere of endeavor in personal service given to veterans and their dependents. Advice is given on pensions, allowances, hospitalization, errant wives and husbands, custody and care of children, employment, reinstatement in former occupation, training, discharge on compassionate grounds, return of brides to Britain, naturalization papers, and kindred subjects affecting the well-being of veterans and their families.

Full credits are accorded veterans for education, technical and trade training taken under the auspices of

the Canadian Legion Education Services, Khaki College, and the technical and trade schools sponsored by the respective services. Under Federal-Provincial auspices, technical and trade schools were operated throughout the Province to supplement training taken while on active service. * * *

ASSIST APIARISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

proximately one hive in every 200 was found to be diseased and for these the branch provided a diagnostic service to determine the nature of the disease and recommend treatment. All beekeepers are required to register annually in order that inspectors may easily locate and check each colony in the particular area they are working.

In line with regulations concerning other foodstuffs, apiarists have decided that honey also should be graded. Regulations have been drafted and are now under consideration. As a preliminary step the branch has established a testing laboratory to which any producer may submit samples and obtain a grading to aid in marking his pack. The laboratory tested and graded 1,400 samples in 1947.

PROVIDES SPEAKERS

Although it is not possible to meet all the demands for lectures, demonstrations and field days, the extension service of the Apiculture Branch makes every effort to provide speakers for such occasions. Bulletins on the various phases of beekeeping are compiled by the branch and distributed to those requesting them. A film showing the preferred method of handling bees is circulated and talks dealing with current problems are broadcast regularly.

In addition to these services the Department of Agriculture maintains an experimental apiary at Oliver where beekeeping practices suitable to various regions of the Province are tested. At this apiary a practically foolproof method of wintering bees has been developed. Information on this method and on other experiments conducted at the apiary is available from the Provincial Apiarist.

Under the guidance of the Apiculture Branch, the Alberta Honey Producers' Co-operative has been established. This organization provides the industry with facilities for obtaining supplies and endeavors to increase the market for the pack.

Many of the 50 local beekeepers' associations in the Province have affiliated to form the Alberta Beekeepers' Association of which the Provincial Apiarist is secretary. This association forms a valuable point of contact between the producers and the Department of Agriculture. Utilizing this medium for the exchange of ideas great improvement in the general level of production has been achieved.

For any detailed information on the services available to both novice and experienced beekeepers, write to the Provincial Apiarist, Terrace Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta. * * *



"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used. Any material used is for immediate republication.

Correspondence concerning the publication should be addressed to the Deputy Minister, Department of Economic Affairs, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

Province Aids Cultural Effort

Alberta's Cultural Development Act provides for the setting up of autonomous boards whose functions are the encouragement, expansion, co-ordination and development of the different aspects of the cultural life of the Province.

The administration of the work of these various boards is handled by the Cultural Activities Branch of the Department of Economic Affairs. Four boards now are in existence, covering music, drama, visual arts and libraries.

Here is a brief summary of some of the recent accomplishments of the branch:

A series of broadcasts were arranged in co-operation with three Alberta radio stations—one in the north, one in the south and the other in the southeast. Ten minutes were allotted to each district and promising young artists were given the opportunity to air their talents, receiving advice and criticism, together with a small remuneration for their services. The Alberta Government's radio station, CKUA, sponsored the project.

A chorus of eighty mixed voices, all students at the University of Alberta, was assisted to give concerts at various points in the Province. The students travelled by two chartered buses and were billeted at the homes of local citizens. Besides providing an opportunity for the students to sing, this project stimulated the interest in choral concerts in general.

Several concerts of recordings, each with its own program notes have been prepared and are available to any group or individual in the Province.

This scheme is designed to get people to listen to good music in the hope that they will become interested enough to form their own music appreciation groups and develop their own libraries of recorded good music.

In co-operation with the superintendent of Elk Island Park and the National Film Board, Sunday afternoon concerts have been presented at the park. These concerts have included performances by the famous R.C.A.F. Band of the North West Air Command, soloists and instrumental groups, recorded programs of good music and variety shows. More than 5,000 people have been present in the park on a Sunday during the past season.

Advice and encouragement has been given to agencies and individuals in the field of recitals at rural points. Indications are that this coming fall more concerts will be given by our own Alberta musicians at rural points and that more outside celebrities will be visiting the Province.

This fall it is expected that the activities of all the boards will begin to crystallize and that Alberta will lead the way in bringing to the people a greater appreciation of the arts with the consequent enrichment of our lives. * * *

Fire Losses

Now Increasing

Fire losses in Alberta amounted to \$2,544,000 in 1946. In 1947, the damage was \$2,237,000 and already this year the figure is \$1,766,000. If losses continue at the present rate the total for 1948 will be close to \$4,000,000.

Forty-five persons lost their lives through fires in 1946. In 1947 the toll was 30 and to date 21 persons have this year died from the same cause. * * *

Aberhart Sanatorium Construction Starts

250-Bed Structure Designed to Take Maximum Advantage of Climatic Conditions For Patient Healing

Construction has been started on the new 250-bed Aberhart Tuberculosis Sanatorium on the University campus, south of the University Hospital's new nurses' residence, at Edmonton. Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross turned the first sod.

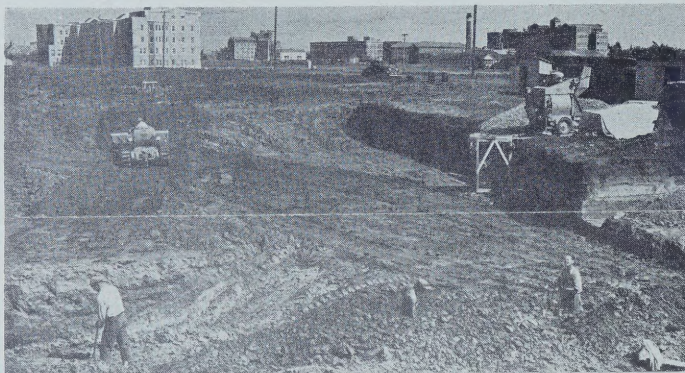
In planning this building in Canada's most northern city, climatic conditions greatly influenced the orientation, planning and use of materials. Advances in the methods of treatment and care of patients during the past 20 years also called for many departures from the stereotyped open-balcony style of building which is commonly visualized by the term "sanatorium".

It was also necessary to provide accommodation for patients of all groups; terminal, acute, semi-ambulant and ambulant. This was done by allocating the wards on various floors to these groups and placing necessary services on the same floors, thus providing as much segregation as possible and avoiding all unnecessary traffic through corridors.

PATIENT ROOMS FACE SUN

The building will be T-shaped in plan. The wing containing patients' rooms runs east and west with all patients' rooms facing south on the south side of a central corridor. All service rooms are placed on the north side of the corridor.

Aluminum window sills, with fluted aluminum mullions and finish between windows, matched with a light buff shade of tapestry brick will tend to make this an outstanding building, of considerable beauty and prominence.



Excavation is already underway . . .

The patients' wing will be about 340 feet long with a solarium at the east and west ends. Provision is made for future extension at these points. A sundeck will be provided on the roof. Continuous windows on the south provide for a maximum of sunlight and air and will make each room a solarium. One of the first examples of this type of planning is the much-publicized Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Paimoni, Finland, designed by the well-known Finnish architect, Alvar Aalto. Climatic conditions similar to those of our Canadian Northwest, no doubt, were a factor in developing this plan.

NORTH WING LAYOUT

The north wing, or leg of the T, on the lower floor at grade level contains the kitchen, cafeteria and dining rooms for staff as well as necessary storage space. The administration offices, main entrance lobby, auditorium, doctors' offices, record office, X-ray and physiotherapy room are on the floor above.

The upper floors are planned for operating suite, aspiration room, fluoroscopic and dental operating and other similar services. At the north end of the wing on this floor and the floor above, living quarters are provided for the staff.

The auditorium is planned to serve a dual purpose. It is placed at the extreme north end of the north wing and is a storey and a half high with stage and dressing rooms suitable for simple theatrical performances or concerts and also a screen. It will

have a fully equipped projection room providing for full length commercial films and sound. Accordion partitions are provided so the auditorium can be divided into sections and used for occupational therapy groups.

TWO ELEVATORS

Two elevators will serve all floors including the sundeck on the roof. The building will be of fireproof construction throughout with steel frame and concrete floor and roof slabs. The exterior walls will be brick backed with hollow tile. The interior finish will be of hospital type with steel door frames and wood slab doors. The ward floors will be of terrazzo with terrazzo base. Corridor floors of linoleum with terrazzo borders and base.

The walls of the auditorium and entrance lobby are designed for woodpanelling with concealed and direct lighting.

Special attention has been given to the windows. After careful consideration of all the factors involved, it was decided to use sash hung on spiral sash balances and arranged to pivot for convenience in cleaning. Interior window stools and exterior sills will be extruded aluminum.

CENTRAL HEATING

The sanatorium will be heated from the central heating plant of the University of Alberta.

The building will be administered by the Provincial Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Division. The working plans were prepared

by Arthur Arnold, Superintendent of Buildings, Provincial Department of Public Works, and A. M. Bryden, with the office of W. L. Sommerville, of Toronto, acting as Consulting Architects. The plans were instituted under the direction of the late Hon. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works. * * *

Alberta Stock Shown at 'Royal'

Averaging better than one award per head, Alberta live stock captured 163 awards during the 1947 Toronto Royal Winter Fair. At the "Royal"—the live stock event of greatest interest and importance in Canada—Alberta stockmen exhibited 36 horses, 36 cattle, 65 sheep and 13 swine, a total of 150 head.

As in previous years the Dominion Government defrayed seventy-five per cent of east-bound freight charges on the live stock exhibits. The Government of Alberta pays the twenty-five per cent balance of east-bound freight charges, all local transportation charges to and from assembly point, decking and partitioning costs and feed charges. The railway carrier returns live stock exhibits free to points of assembly. A most satisfactory and expeditious run to and from Toronto was provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

PLACE OVERSEER

The Government of Alberta also provided the services of Walter K. Ross, farm manager at the Olds School of Agriculture and Dr. R. M. Bacon, Fort Saskatchewan. Mr. Ross was overseer in charge of exhibits and Dr. Bacon served as veterinarian. Exhibits were selected by individuals named by the various Live Stock Breeders' Associations.

Awards received on Alberta exhibits included 17 championships and 146 prizes, comprising 24 firsts, 29 seconds, 25 thirds, 18 fourths and 50 other prizes. Considering the strong competition these results are quite gratifying.

Prospective exhibitors for the next Royal Winter Fair, should be making preparations now. There was a marked improvement in the quality of exhibits at the 1947 "Royal" over the previous year's entries. Should this be any criterion of rate of improvement of quality, live stock exhibits will have to be good to meet the approval of selectors for the 1948 "Royal".

The Alberta Department of Agriculture will have a colorful display at the 1948 "Royal". Designed in conjunction with the Publicity Branch and constructed by the Department of Public Works the display will be equally outstanding as the natural resources exhibit currently being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. * * *

Since inception of The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund of The Motor Accident Indemnity Act on April 1, 1947, 15 claims totalling \$20,345 have been paid. * * *

New industries established or under construction in Alberta represented a capital investment of \$20,000,000 in 1947.

Requests for specific information concerning industrial opportunities have been received by the Director of Industrial Development from more than 300 individuals or firms. This activity is largely a result of the industrial promotion program inaugurated by the Province in 1947. * * *

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